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## FROM FLANDERS COAST TO RIVER LYS GERMAN ATTACKS CONTINUING

Fighting is Reported Along  
Virtually the Entire Front  
Without Any Appreciable  
Change Noted in the Sit-  
uation

### ALLIES STILL HOLD TRENCHES

Around Ypres Fresh Ger-  
man Forces Again At-  
tempt to Dislodge the Al-  
lies, and Continuing Of-  
fensive Lose Many Men

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
LONDON, Nov. 18.—The latest of-  
ficial communications regarding the  
operations on the western battlefields  
are much the same as in preceding  
days. There has been fighting virtu-  
ally all along the front without an  
appreciable change in the situation.  
From the coast of Flanders to the  
River Lys, on the Franco-Belgian bor-  
der, much of which was flooded by  
the allies to prevent German attacks,  
there has been a repetition on a  
smaller scale of the inevitable three-  
man bombardment preceding infantry  
attacks.

In isolated spots there have been  
attacks in force, but the British and  
French say these were repulsed.

Around Ypres fresh German troops  
again attempted to force the allies  
out of their trenches, a task which the  
Prussian guards failed to accom-  
plish. Both sides, as indicated by  
the casualties among the officers, are  
losing heavily in the fighting, but the  
Germans are on the offensive. Their  
losses are said to be enormous. The  
French command, who have frequently  
distinguished themselves, were again  
utilized to dislodge the Germans from  
Hixchoote, over which there has been  
much fighting. These incidents il-  
lustrate the situation. First one side  
and then the other gains an advan-  
tage, but when all is told, the gen-  
eral situation is about the same.

In the East the Germans and Aus-  
trians have turned after their retreat  
from Vistula to face the Russians in  
East Prussia, and in Poland, before  
Cracow. Each of these regions prob-  
ably will provide a big battle, but the  
most important will be that in Po-  
land, where the Germans are send-  
ing their best and strongest armies,  
hoping to smash the Russian center.  
This would compel the Russians to  
fall back to the Vistula and release  
Silesia from immediate danger of an  
invasion.

Concerning the fighting in the  
Balkans and the near east, only scraps  
of information are reaching the out-  
side world. In South Africa, General  
Louis Botha, commander-in-chief of  
the defense forces, reports the dis-  
persing of additional rebel com-  
mandoes and the capture of guns, am-  
munition and provisions. The Earl  
of Creve disclosed in the house of  
lords today that in East Africa the  
Indian troops are employed against  
the Germans. That there has been  
heavy fighting is shown by the fact  
that the British casualties already  
number 900.

The following wireless was received  
tonight from Berlin by the Marconi  
wireless company:

"In the latest fighting against the  
Serbians, the Austrians captured  
forty-two guns and thirty-one ma-  
chine guns. After three days' fighting  
the Austrians defeated the Monte-  
negrins near Fribourg. The Serbians  
are now concentrating three divisions  
in fortified positions south of Bel-  
grade. It is reported that Armen-  
ia, France, has been bombarded."

Libau is Bombed

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—Tonight's  
official statement says:  
Yesterday morning a German  
squadron of two cruisers, ten tor-  
pedo boats and several steamers ap-  
peared before Libau and bombarded  
the city and harbor, setting fire to  
several buildings. The same day the  
Russian Black Sea fleet, which had

(Continued on Page Three)

## Federation Urges Federal Settlement Plan Adopted

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The  
American Federation of Labor adopted  
resolutions requesting that the presi-  
dent insist that the Colorado mine op-  
erators immediately comply with the  
federal plan for a settlement of the  
strike in that state and in the event  
they refuse that he take necessary  
steps to have a receiver appointed to  
operate the affected mines under fed-  
eral supervision until the civil and po-  
litical rights of the people are estab-  
lished.

With regard to the trouble within  
the ranks of the organized mine work-  
ers of Montana, the convention in-  
structed the executive council of the  
federation to use its efforts to bring  
about industrial amity and union  
solidarity in that state.

The committee on the executive  
council's report took up most of the  
afternoon session presenting its re-  
port, which virtually approved every-  
thing done during the past year by  
the executive council of the federa-

### LORD ROBERTS' BODY RESTS AT HIS HOME

ASCOT, England, Nov. 18.—  
Covered with the Union Jack,  
with his sword and service hat  
resting upon it, the coffin con-  
taining the body of Field Marshal  
Lord Roberts of Kandahar, now  
lies in a small room in the mod-  
est home where the great soldier  
went to conduct family prayers,  
and in which there is a small  
altar and a crucifix. The coffin  
arrived from Folkestone by spe-  
cial train today. The ceremony  
was simple. The coffin was car-  
ried by employees of Lord Rob-  
erts' estate to the home, where  
brief services were conducted by  
the rector of Ascot, attended by  
Lady Roberts, her daughters and  
a few privileged friends.

## Wilson Assures M'Adoo Business Outlook Is Good

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The presi-  
dent's reassuring statement to Sec-  
retary McAdoo in connection with  
the opening of the federal reserve bank-  
ing system was almost the main  
topic of discussion in financial  
circles. Taken in conjunction with  
the completion of the \$125,000,000 cot-  
ton pool, it was hailed as an augury  
of betterment in other directions.  
Another step toward the restoration  
of normal financial conditions was  
recorded when a committee of bank-  
ers and bond dealers organized after  
the outbreak of the war to supervise  
dealings in unlisted bonds and un-  
listed guaranteed stocks announced  
its retirement. A well established  
market is now prevailing for these  
securities and absence of all danger  
in the loan situation enabled the  
committee to take this action. In-  
dustrial conditions are of greater  
promise, according to authoritative  
trade advisers. Copper metal sec-  
ured another fractional advance and  
prices of pig iron increased materi-  
ally.

### MUST DIVERSIFY CROPS McAdoo Issues Warning to Southern Cotton Growers

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A warn-  
ing was given by the officials of the  
federal reserve board and the treasury  
department tonight that the south  
must learn the diversification of crops  
and make a reduction in cotton acreage  
next year, if it is to get the full ben-  
efit from the \$125,000,000 loan fund  
completed, to insure material increase  
in the price of raw cotton for next  
year's crop.

McAdoo in a formal statement called  
this "the other pressing and important  
problem" with which the south must  
deal. He urged the raising of other  
food products, which he predicted will  
find a ready market, particularly if the  
European war persists.

"The southern farmer," said McAdoo,  
"therefore has an unusual opportunity  
now for changing existing methods  
and habits with a certain profit and  
permanent benefit to himself."

### STEADY DEMAND FOR WAR LOAN FUNDS

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There has  
been a steady demand, but no  
rush on the central banks to get  
prospects of the new British  
war loan of \$1,750,000,000, with  
interest at three and one-half  
per cent, at a price of ninety-five,  
redeemable at par March 1, 1923.  
The stock exchange views the  
loan as a good investment. Some  
members believe there will be a  
further loan next April.

(Continued on Page Three)

## RUSSIA HAS PROHIBITION PROHIBITING

Since Mobilization Began,  
Sale of Vodka or Other  
Spirituuous Liquors Has  
Been Effectually Stopped  
by the Government

### ENTIRE COUNTRY BETTER FOR IT

Peasants Show Different  
Spirit and There is Now  
an Almost Total Absence  
of the Minor Crimes in  
the Country

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—There is  
prohibition in Russia which means that  
not a single drop of vodka, whiskey,  
brandy, gin or other strong liquor is  
obtainable in a territory populated by  
150,000,000 people covering one-sixth  
of the habitable globe. People who  
formerly consumed \$1,000,000,000 worth  
of vodka yearly have suddenly been  
forced to become absolutely abstemious.

Vodka manufacture is a government  
monopoly so prohibition is easy of en-  
forcement. On the day of mobilization  
it is declared that officials made the  
rounds of public places, sealed up the  
supply of liquor and declared its fur-  
ther use would be prohibited. As a re-  
sult there has been a remarkable  
change in the people. There is no  
drunkenness and the peasantry show  
better living and better health.

Places formerly unsafe for men may  
now be visited by unattended women.  
Minor crimes have been almost elimi-  
nated. The reform was brought about  
chiefly by Demitriyevich Tchelitseff,  
a peasant by birth, originally a house  
painter, later mayor of Samara and  
now a millionaire.

Speaking of what he accomplished  
for the cause of sobriety in Russia,  
Tchelitseff says:

"I was reared in a small Russian  
village. There were no schools or  
hospitals, or any of the improve-  
ments we are accustomed to in civil-  
ized communities. I picked up an  
education from old newspapers and  
stray books. One day I chanced  
upon a book in the hands of a monk,  
which treated of the harmfulness  
of alcohol. It stated among other  
things that vodka was a poison. I  
was so impressed with this, know-  
ing that everybody drank vodka,  
that I asked the first physician I  
met if the statement was true. He  
said, 'Yes.' Men drink it, he ex-  
plained, because momentarily it gave  
them a sensation of pleasant dizen-  
ness. From that time I decided to  
take every opportunity to discover  
more about vodka."

"At the end of the eighties there  
came a famine in Russia, followed by  
agrarian troubles. I saw a crowd of  
peasants demand from a local land-  
lord all the grain and foodstuffs in  
his granary. This puzzled me. I did  
not understand how honest men  
could be indulging in what seemed  
to me to be highway robbery. But  
I noted at the time that every man  
who was taking part in this incident  
was a drinking man, while their fel-  
low villagers who were abstemious  
had sufficient provisions in their own  
homes. Thus it was that I observed  
the industrial effects of vodka drink-  
ing."

"At Samara I decided more than  
passively to disapprove vodka. At  
this time I was alderman and many  
tenants living in my houses were  
working men. One night a drunken  
father in one of my houses killed his  
wife. This incident made such a  
terrible impression on me that I de-  
cided to fight vodka with all my  
strength."

"On the supposition that the govern-  
ment was selling vodka for reve-  
nue, I calculated the revenue re-  
ceived from its consumption in Sa-  
mara. I then introduced a bill in  
the city council, providing the city  
would give this sum of money to the  
imperial treasury, requesting at the  
same time that the sale of vodka be  
prohibited. This bill passed, and the  
money was appropriated. It was of-  
fered the government, but the govern-  
ment promptly refused it."

"It then dawned upon me that the  
Russian bureaucracy did not want  
the people to become sober, for the  
reason that it is easier to rule auto-  
cratically a drunken mob than a  
sober people."

"This was seven years ago. Later  
I was elected mayor of Samara, the  
capital of the Volga district, a dis-  
trict with over a quarter of a million  
inhabitants. Subsequently to holding  
this office I was elected to the Duma  
on an anti-vodka platform. In the  
Duma I proposed a bill permitting  
the inhabitants of any town to close  
the local vodka shops, providing also  
every bottle of vodka should bear a  
label with the words 'poison.' At my  
request the wording of this label, in  
which the evils of vodka were set  
forth, was done by the late Count  
Leo Tolstoy. This bill passed the  
Duma and went to the imperial coun-  
cil, where it was amended, and was  
finally tabled."

## WANAMAKER SENDS SHIP LOADED W. SUPPLIES TO BELGIANS



Thelma leaving Philadelphia; John Wanamaker cheering the steamer as it pulled off.

Salvos from the batteries of whistles and sirens from the river and deep sea going craft, as well as from  
the mills and factories on both shores of the Delaware river, greeted the mercy ship Thelma as she started on  
her way to succor the Belgians, loaded with two thousand tons of supplies for them, donated by the Hon.  
John Wanamaker, former postmaster general and merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York. Mr.  
Wanamaker is seen at the right cheering the first of the mercy ships he has chartered to convey material aid  
to the poor of war-ridden Belgium. It is expected that another ship, larger than the Thelma, will soon set on  
a similar mission to distribute food, clothing and medical supplies to the war zone. It is hoped that this second  
ship will leave Thanksgiving day.

## DANIELS INSTRUCTS COMMANDERS NOT TO EMBARRASS UNITED STATES

### JUDGE KING SEES VALLEY IN ONE DAY

Visiting Legal Chief of the  
Reclamation Commission  
Crams Two Days of  
Sightseeing into 100-Mile  
Automobile Journey

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Sec-  
retary Daniels cabled the commanders  
of the cruisers Tennessee and North  
Carolina to act only upon Wash-  
ington instructions and take no steps  
calculated to embarrass the United  
States government.

Secretary Daniels cabled the com-  
manders of the Tennessee and North  
Carolina not to take any step cal-  
culated to embarrass the United  
States, and await further orders.  
These steps followed a message from  
Captain Benton C. Decker, command-  
er of the Tennessee and paraphrased  
by the navy department:  
"Captain Decker wired that while  
proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna  
to make an official call his boat was  
fired at. The consul was anxious  
for the safety of the consulate, and  
the Tennessee proceeded to and left  
Smyrna."

(Continued on Page Seven)

### Cables Officers of Cruisers Tennessee and North Car- olina Not to Take Steps Calculated to Involve This Country With Turkey

### MAY EXPLAIN SHOOTING INCIDENT

From Some Messages In-  
ference is Drawn That Shot  
at Ship's Launch May  
Only Have Been Custom-  
ary Friendly Signals

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

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the Tennessee proceeded to and left  
Smyrna."

(Continued on Page Seven)

## VILLA TAKES LEON WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT

Resumes Triumphant March  
on Capital at Head of Ten  
Thousand Men—Fighting  
at Naco—Obrregon Starts  
North

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Villa has  
taken possession of Leon without firing  
a shot. He is now marching south  
on Sinaloa, on his way to Mexico  
City, according to a message from  
George Carothers, American consul  
agent.

Leon is a railroad center between  
Aguas Calientes and Mexico City.  
Carranza had over 10,000 men there  
during the Aguas Calientes con-  
vention to prevent Villa's possible move-  
ment toward Mexico City, had it  
understood this force has been with-  
drawn to Irapuato, forty miles south  
of Leon and 200 miles from Mexico  
City.

Villa, in command of the troops  
under the control of the Mexican con-  
vention at Aguas Calientes, is march-  
ing on Mexico City. The forces of  
General Pablo Gonzalez, loyal to Car-  
ranza, are gathered at Queretaro and  
Irapuato, where the first important  
clash probably will occur. These  
facts were reported by Consul Agent  
Carothers.

From Consul Sullivan  
came a dispatch saying the con-  
ditions are far more serious in Mex-  
ico City than they have been since the  
parleys for peace began. He regards  
actual hostilities as inevitable, though  
he believes they will be of short du-  
ration.

(Continued on Page Four)

## ACTIVITIES OF CITIES GO ON DESPITE WAR

The European Conflagration  
Having No Serious Effect  
on Municipalities, Accord-  
ing to Survey of Clinton  
Rogers Woodruff

### NO ABRIDGMENT OF THEIR PLANS

Such Improvements as Have  
Already Been Authorized  
Will Continue Despite Dif-  
ficulty in Placing Loans  
as Usual

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The Euro-  
pean war is having no serious effect on  
municipal activities in the United  
States according to a survey made by  
Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of  
the National Municipal League, who  
delivered his annual address before  
that organization here tonight.

With inquiry among many of the  
representative cities of the country, Mr.  
Woodruff learned that municipalities  
were going ahead without the slightest  
abridgement in their plans for such im-  
provements as had already been au-  
thorized, and although some cities were  
experiencing difficulty in placing loans  
through the usual channels, municipal  
credit did not seem to be jeopardized.

"Indeed," he said, "the opinion pre-  
vails among financial authorities that  
the European situation will in a short  
time make municipal securities the  
most desirable in America."

He reported no recession of interest  
in the commission or commission-  
manager forms of city government.

"What is aptly called the 'vanishing  
system'—the bicameral form of city  
government"—he said, "is to be found  
now in only nine of the largest fifty  
cities—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kan-  
sas City, Providence, Louisville, Ath-  
ens, Worcester, Richmond, Va., and Cam-  
bridge, Mass."

"In the light of the events of the past  
five years," he continued, "it would not  
be hazardous to predict that five years  
hence not one of the larger cities will  
be risking its business and its future  
to the evils of a form which affords  
such abundant opportunities for in-  
efficiency, and waste and mismanage-  
ment."

Hand in hand with this advance he  
notes the progress of municipal home  
rule "which in the course of the com-  
ing generation is destined to become  
the settled policy with regard to the  
relations of the states to the cities."

Nine Iowa cities operating under the  
commission form of government had,  
he noted, lived within their income for  
the first time in 1913. A federal cen-  
sus also showed that out of 69 com-  
mission cities, 61 were found to be run-  
ning at less per capita than the aver-  
age head expense of the 195 metro-  
politan centers of all classes consid-  
ered.

There was a notable improvement in  
municipal housekeeping accounts, he  
found. The "happy-go-lucky way" was  
being superseded generally by scien-  
tific budgets which made both ends  
meet. Both the demand for municipal  
ownership and that for effective con-  
trol of privately operated municipal  
utilities continued unabated. Wyom-  
ing and Utah, he said, were the only  
states in the union which had no form  
of control to regulate, in some way or  
another, the public utilities. There  
was still much discussion throughout  
the country as to whether such control  
should be by state or local com-  
missions, with the developments of the  
past year seemingly more in favor of  
state action in these matters.

He concluded with a reference to so-  
cial problems. The fear that interest  
in work along these lines would be  
abated on account of the great war, he  
believed to be unwarranted. "The  
very greatness of the European cata-  
clysm will emphasize the need for  
greater social and civic effort," he said.  
An increased emigration from Europe  
to America was to be expected as a re-  
sult of the war and this itself would  
require no little attention.

## Tsing Tau Not Defensible When The Surrender Came

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PEKING, Nov. 18.—Tsing Tau was  
no longer defensible when the Ger-  
mans surrendered to the Japanese, ac-  
cording to the correspondent of the  
Associated Press, who was in Tsing  
Tau throughout the siege, and who ar-  
rived here tonight. His delay in reach-  
ing Peking was due to the Japanese  
holding him at Tsing Tau after the fall  
as a method of censorship.

At the time of the capitulation the  
Japanese artillery had shelled the  
trenches until their infantry was on  
the brink of them. When the shelling  
ceased, the Germans looked out upon  
bayonets and muzzles of machine guns.  
Where the Japanese broke the line  
they crossed over the dead and wound-  
ed. Of the three big fortresses only

the Rismark was able to continue fir-  
ing. Its guns were dynamited as the  
Japanese scaled the fortifications. The  
Japanese rushed into the city streets  
pick axes and shovels in hand, shout-  
ing "Banzai." Almost simultaneously  
with the hoisting of the white flag, the  
Germans had destroyed all their vessels  
including three merchantmen in dry-  
dock, and all their cannon and military  
stores. The German losses were 170  
killed and between 500 and 600 wound-  
ed. The Japanese and British actually  
engaged in the land attack numbered  
respectively approximately 17,000 and  
15,000. The Germans in their last line  
of trenches had 3,800 men. The con-  
duct of the Japanese, is admitted by  
the Germans to have been conspicu-  
ously considerate throughout the sie-



Ambassador Morgenthau

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The  
United States government directed  
Ambassador Morgenthau at Con-  
stantinople to ask the Ottoman gov-  
ernment for an explanation of the  
firing by Turkish land forces at a  
launch from the American cruiser  
Tennessee, proceeding from Vourlah  
to the American consulate at Smyrna,  
Asia Minor.